

of cranium, viewed from above, rather more rounded, the fronto-parietal ridge less sharply deflected at the suture. Nasals broader and much less sharply cut away at the anterior extremity. Teeth similar to those of *E. s. pemangilis*.

Measurements.—Collectors' external measurements (taken in the flesh):—

Head and body 214 (204 *) mm.; tail 185 (188); hind foot 41 (42); ear 22 (23).

Cranial measurements: greatest length 47.8 (49); basal length 42.0 (41.7); length of nasals 17.4 (19.8); greatest breadth of nasals 5.8 (5.6); shortest distance between tips of nasals and lachrymal notch 19.0 (20.4); palatal length 22.3 (22); diastema 13.9 (13.4); length of palatal foramina 7.1 (6.9); breadth of combined palatal foramina 4.1 (3.9); zygomatic breadth 21.2 (21); cranial breadth 17.3 (17.2); depth of rostrum at anterior extremity of palatal foramina 8.9 (9.3); breadth of rostrum midway between hensenion and palatal foramina 7.1 (8.0); upper molar row 7.2 (7.5).

Specimens examined.—Fifteen skins and skulls and one additional skull, all from the type locality.

Remarks.—This race can be readily separated from the adjacent *E. s. pemangilis* by its duller coloration and by the shorter and less acuminate nasals, which seem a fairly constant feature.

LXX.—*Eight New Fishes from Baluchistan*. By Dr. ERICH ZUGMAYER, of the Zoological Museum, Munich.

AMONG a collection of marine and freshwater fishes which I made during a journey along the Mekran coast and in the interior of Baluchistan the following appear to be new.

I. MARINE FISHES.

Platycephalus platysoma, sp. n.

Distinct from all other species by its strongly depressed body, whose depth is less than $\frac{1}{12}$ of the total length. Length of head a little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ in total length, breadth of head $4\frac{3}{4}$ in the same. Interorbital space flat, equal to 2 diameters of

* Measurements in parentheses are those of the type of *Mus surifer grandis*.

eye, snout $2\frac{1}{2}$, length of head 9; two strong preopercular spines. Lateral line unarmed.

D. I/8 13, P. 19, V. 6, A. 13, C. 14.

Uniform reddish brown, spines and rays of dorsal with rows of black spots. Caudal yellow, with an oblique black bar in its lower and two oblong black blotches in its upper half.

One specimen, 570 mm. long, from Gwadar.

[A Pleuronectid from Gwadar answers in every respect to the description of *Pseudorhombus russellii*, Gray, except that the gill-membranes, which should be united to the isthmus, are free to the chin.

In 'Zool. Anzeiger,' vol. xxxix. no. 21/22, Mr. R. Engelhardt has, under the name of *Torpedo zugmayeri*, described a new electric ray, which I found at Gwadar.—E. Z.]

II. FRESHWATER FISHES.

Scaphiodon watsoni, Day, var. *belense*, var. n.

D. IV/9-10, P. 15-16, V. 8, A. II/7, ll. 33-36, lt. 7/6,
dph. 4-3-2-2-3-4.

Length of head $5\frac{1}{2}$, height of body a little less than 3 in total length. Diameter of orbit 6 in length of head. Last undivided dorsal ray strong, osseous and serrated to the tip; pectoral almost as long as head. Coloration bluish on back, sides yellow, abdomen white; fins pale.

This variety is distinguished from the typical species by its longer pectoral, greater depth of body, shorter head, and much smaller eyes.

Forty-two specimens, up to 230 mm., from the Purali River, near Las Bela.

Scaphiodon daukesi, sp. n.

D. III/10-11, P. 18, V. 8, A. II/7, ll. 38-39, lt. 8/6-8/7,
dph. 4-3-2-2-3-4.

Length of head $3\frac{3}{5}$ -4 in total length, depth of body $4\frac{6}{10}$ to $4\frac{7}{10}$; orbit 5 in length of head, twice in interorbital space. Barbels 2, shorter than the eye. Lower jaw with a very thin horny covering, without sharp margin. Mouth terminal,

large and broad, lips fleshy, snout with glandular pores and warts and a groove across it. Dorsal arises slightly ahead of ventrals, its last undivided ray moderately strong, serrated nearly to the tip. Scales regular on sides and back, small and hardly touching each other on the abdomen. None of the fins reaches the next. Caudal moderately forked, the lower lobe the longer.

Coloration dark olive above, silverish yellow on sides, white on lower surface. Orange blotches in both sexes on preopercle, base of pectoral, and along the lateral line; fins yellowish.

Distinguished from *Sc. baluchiorum*, Jenkins, by the size and position of the mouth, greater size of eye, and greater length of head; from *Sc. macmahoni*, T. Reg., by the same characteristics and the comparatively smaller depth of body.

Ten specimens, from 110 to 190 mm., were caught in irrigation channels and pools near Panjgur.

Labeo macmahoni, sp. n.

D. III/8, P. 17, V. 10, A. II/5, C. 22, ll. 35-36. lt. $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{6\frac{1}{2}}$,
ll.-v. $4\frac{1}{2}$, dph. 5-4-2-2-4-5.

Length of head $5\frac{1}{2}$, depth of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ in total length. Diameter of orbit 4 in head, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in interorbital space, and $1\frac{2}{3}$ in snout. Mouth very soft and flabby, with pronounced lateral lobes. Jaws closely enveloped by lips; a median transverse fold to lower lip, two external folds. Lower jaw with a hard and sharp horny margin. Barbels four: two rostral, shorter than the eye, two very small ones in the corners of the mouth. Dorsal arises midway between tip of snout and end of base of anal fin, considerably before the origin of ventrals; pectoral reaches $\frac{2}{3}$ towards ventral, the latter $\frac{3}{4}$ towards anal.

Slate-blue on back, golden and silvery on sides and abdomen; no marks; fins pale, unspotted.

None of the other Asiatic species combines the low number of dorsal rays with the presence of 4 barbels.

Thirteen specimens from Dasht River, near Suntsar and Turbat; this seems the westernmost habitat of the genus in Asia.

Labeo gedrosicus, sp. n.

Five specimens, 300–345 mm., from Panjgur.

D. III/10, P. 14, V. 9, A. II/6–7, ll. 42, lt. $\frac{8}{9}$, ll.-v. $7\frac{1}{2}$,
dph. 5–4–2–2–4–5.

Length of head $5\frac{1}{2}$, depth of body not quite 5 in total length. Breadth of head $\frac{7}{10}$ of its height, height $\frac{5}{8}$ of its length. Snout a little over $\frac{1}{3}$ of length of head. Eye at the end of the first half of length of head, diameter 7–8 in head, 3 in interorbital space. Lips continuous, the lower only fringed; median, transverse, and lateral folds to lower lip. The lower jaw only with a horny covering and margin; no lateral lobe to snout, a groove across the latter; glandular pores present. Barbels two, hidden in lateral grooves. Dorsal arises over end of pectoral, considerably before ventral. Last undivided dorsal ray articulate, slightly longer than head; margin of dorsal strongly concave, the shortest rays being $\frac{2}{5}$ of the longest. Pectoral nearly as long as head and reaching $\frac{5}{7}$ towards ventral; the latter measures $\frac{9}{10}$ of pectoral and reaches $\frac{5}{7}$ towards anal; anal $\frac{5}{7}$ towards root of caudal. Length of caudal, which is deeply forked, equal to depth of body.

Greyish brown, bluish on back, fins pale; a golden spot on preopercle, anterior margin of dorsal black.

Allied to *L. diplostomus* (Heck.), which occurs at the same locality, but distinguished by its smaller eyes, the median fold to the lower lip, and the covering of the jaws, which here is found on the lower jaw only. Moreover the dorsal arises midway between snout and beginning (not end) of base of anal.

Nemachilus brahui, sp. n.

D. 9, P. 11, V. 8, A. 7, C. 18.

Head 5, depth of body $6\frac{1}{2}$ in total length. Depth of head $\frac{6}{7}$ of its breadth, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ in its length. Diameter of orbit $\frac{1}{8}$ of length of head, $\frac{3}{7}$ of interorbital space. Snout as long as postorbital portion of head. Cleft of mouth does not extend to below the anterior nostril. Lips thick, papillose, the lower interrupted. Barbels six, the outer rostral, which is the longest, reaching to posterior nostril. No scales. Dorsal arises midway between anterior margin of orbit and root of caudal, slightly but distinctly before ventral. Pectoral equal to depth of body, extends halfway towards ventral; the latter passes the anal opening and misses the anal by one

diameter of orbit. Caudal very slightly emarginate. Free portion of tail half as high as long, its length equalling that of the head less one diameter of eye.

Greyish green, with irregular transverse bars and blotches; fins dirty orange, D. and C. speckled with black.

Distinguished from *N. rhadinaceus*, T. Reg., by the greater depth of body, the position of the eye, and the form and size of the mouth; from *N. macmahoni*, Chaudh., by the length of the ventral, the greater length of the head, and the lesser depth of the body.

Twenty-four specimens, between 100 and 130 mm., were collected at Kelat.

Nemachilus baluchiorum, sp. n.

D. 9, P. 10, V. 7, A. 7, C. 18.

Length of head $5-5\frac{1}{8}$, depth of body $6\frac{1}{2}$ in total length. Depth of head $\frac{8}{9}$ of its breadth, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ in its length. Eye $\frac{1}{7}$ of length of head, $\frac{2}{5}$ of interorbital space. Snout as long as postorbital portion of head. Cleft of mouth does not extend to below the nostrils. Lips moderately thick, the lower interrupted. Barbels six, the outer rostral being the longest and extending to front margin of orbit. Scales embedded in the skin, but distinct. Dorsal arises midway between hind nostril and root of caudal, opposite ventral. Length of pectoral equalling that of head less diameter of eye, reaches $\frac{2}{3}$ towards ventral; the latter does not reach the anus. Caudal distinctly emarginate. Free portion of tail as long as high, $\frac{1}{8}$ of total length. Males with a movable protrusion of the preorbital.

Greenish yellow, with 11-13 dark olive cross-bars, another nearly black at base of caudal. Anterior base of dorsal with a black mark, dorsal and caudal with oblique rows of spots; lower fins yellow.

In coloration this species is similar to *N. kessleri*, Gthr., but the presence of scales and the size of the orbit make it quite distinct; from the similarly coloured species *N. bampurensis*, Nik., and *N. sargadensis*, Nik., it is easily distinguished by its much greater depth of body. From the above-mentioned *N. brahui* it differs in colour, as well as in the presence of scales, the proportions of the caudal peduncle, and the length of the ventral fin.

Thirteen specimens from Panjgur.